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Mr. Kim Kicked, Punched by Security Police at Height of Thuggery

By Li Sang Chil
PK Staff Reporter

South Korean dissident leader Kim Dae Jung was kicked and punched by south Korean security men at the height of thuggery at Kimpo airport on Feb. 8, according to two U.S. congressmen who flew with him on his return from a 26-month exile in the United States.

The New York Times editorial on Feb. 9 denounced it .

"Police used violence against me. They pushed me. I felt as if I was beaten," Kim said at a news conference with foreign reporters at his home in Seoul and revealed that he was now under effective house arrest.

Foglietta, one of two congressmen accompanying Kim, said, "When he refused to leave without us, they bodily picked up Mr. Kim and threw him into the elevator. They kicked and punched him." He continued that the four Americans tried to stay with Kim but were also beaten and thrown to the ground.

During the melee, Robert 'White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, was thrown to the ground and former State Department official Patricia Derian was repeatedly struck as police dragged Kim from the entourage.

White said, "They cut off the majority of our delegation. They tore me away and threw me to the ground."

Derian said she herself was "covered with black and blue marks."

"The conduct of officials of the south Korean government today was inexcusable and unnecessary," said Democratic Congressman Ed Feighan of Ohio. "I am joining Congressman Foglietta in demanding that the U.S. Embassy in Seoul lodge a formal complaint against the south Korean government".

Kim was escorted home by a score of Americans who were concerned that he should not share the fate of another Asian opposition leader, Benigno Aquino, shot dead at Manila airport in 1983 when he returned from exile in the United States.

Although the authorities concerned about its image abroad have strongly denied that Kim is to be put under arrest, Kim revealed that local police chief had visited him and said Kim would not be allowed to leave the house or receive visitors.

Two busloads of riot police and plainclothes men are reportedly patrolling the area around Kim's house which was cut off from public view by a 5-meter high screen of plastic sheeting spread over scaffolding.

Security men blocked off the narrow street in which Kim's house stands.

Meanwhile, tens of thousands of Kim's supporters shouting anti-Chon slogans clashed with riot police at Kimpo International Airport, where the dissident had arrived on a flight from Tokyo.

South Korean dissident leader Kim Dae Jung meets with reporters at his home in Seoul on Feb. 8 after he returned from a 26-month exile in the United States. (AP)

South Korean authorities were apparently concerned to avoid taking Kim home through crowds, estimated at up to 100,000, packing the streets around the airport and lining the main route into the city, Reuters reported from Seoul.

Once Kim left the airport, police, outnumbered by Kim's supporters, lifted security cordons, and the demonstrators swept by.

Police fired tear gas, but the crowds, shouting "Down with the dictatorship!" and "Kim Dae Jung! Kim Dae Jung!" kept swelling.

Eyewitnesses said police kicked and

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Biggest Anti-Chon Demo. Staged

The biggest anti-"government" demonstration of students and citizens in five years was staged on Feb. 5 in downtown Seoul as "parliamentary election" campaigns intensified, according to a UPI report from Seoul.

Angry 3,000 demonstrators condemned the Feb. 12 election which is designed to perpetuate the Chon junta in power and clashed with riot police.

Riot police fired tear gas to disperse the crowds as they marched along the streets, chanting slogans, "Down with the military regime".

Some 200 people were arrested during the hour-long demonstration near Pagoda Park in downtown Seoul.

"It is undoubtedly the largest since the chaotic days that followed the assassination of 'president' Pak Jung Hi (in 1979)", one witness said.

Witnesses said some 3,000 people gathered near the park on the afternoon to take part in an anti-"government" rally called by a nonpolitical group consisting of 322 civic, religious, literary, cultural and labor leaders.

The melee began when police stopped the protesters from attending the unauthorized meeting in Pagoda Park.

In a statement, according to UPI, the group, headed by 78-year-old Quaker leader Ham Sok Hon, said the rally was to protest the upcoming "parliamentary elections" being used by the "government" to justify its "unjust and immoral leadership".

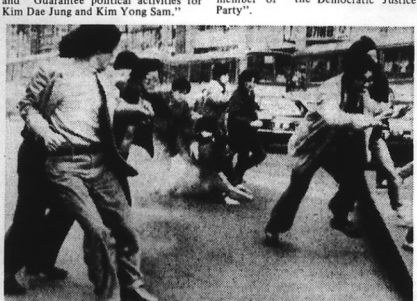
Dissident sources said key members of the group, including Ham, were put under arrest and could not attend the rally.

Earlier on the same day, more than 3,000 students staged a guerrilla-style anti-"government" demonstration in the heart of Seoul, scattered leaflets and hang down a poster from the roof of a tall building, according to a Reuter report.

The leaflets read: "Don't cast even a ballot for the Democratic Justice Party" and "Guarantee political activities for Kim Dae Jung and Kim Yong Sam."

At the moment a candidate from the "Democratic Justice Party" mounted the platform at the joint campaign of different parties held on the playground of a primary school in Seoul on the same day, two dissident students threw a bottle of liquid ammonia at him to be arrested on the spot.

A camera stand was also thrown at a member of "the Democratic Justice Party".



Some 3,000 people demonstrate in the streets of Seoul on Feb. 5 demanding the resignation of General Chon Du Hwan. (Reuter)

Team Spirit Blocks Dialogue: Ex-Diplomat

Mr. Gregory Henderson, a retired foreign service officer specializing in Korean affairs, has accused Washington officials of prating of supporting dialogue while, in fact, their annual Team Spirit joint military exercise with south Korean armed forces blocks any chance of it.

He called upon Washington officials to end the exercise by March 1 rather than May 1, and also to try minor trade and cultural contacts with the DPRK in a bid to alleviate misunderstanding of U.S. policies.

His comment was carried by The New York Times dated Jan. 22, 1985.

Mr. Henderson has long been assigned in Seoul in various foreign service posts before quitting as the U.S. cultural attache in 1964 due, in part, to a diplomatic friction with the late strongman Pak Jung Hi.

Since returning to the U.S., he has often appeared before congressional hearings to testify on south Korean affairs in support of democratic movement in Seoul. He was once deemed by Seoul military oligarchies as "one of key American foes" advocating against Seoul's military junta.

Here are excerpts from his comment:

North Korea has postponed economic and Red Cross talks with south Korea until after the three-month U.S.-south Korean "Team Spirit" exercises that start on Feb. 1. Meanwhile, the

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Achievements of Mr. Kim Jong Il

Mr. Kim Jong Il, successor to the cause of Juche, marks his 43rd birthday on Feb. 16. He is faithful to President Kim Il Sung than anybody else and regards realization of President Kim Il Sung's will and idea as his own revolutionary duty. He has produced brilliant achievements in socialist economic construction, concentrating his energy on this work.

Young leader Mr. Kim Jong Il is excellent in the art of leadership with an outstanding organizing ability. It is the leading method resolving all problems, followed by the Workers' Party of Korea, always to mobilize the popular masses and to organize their creative power. By establishing its method thoroughly, he made it possible for the Republic to make a big leap in economic growth, even under difficult conditions in the 1970s when the capitalist countries went through serious economic crises.

In the 1970s when Secretary Kim Jong Il began to lead socialist construction directly the annual average industrial growth rate of the Republic was nearly 16 percent, growing 3.8 times in 1979 over 1970. Economic activity was dull in the 1970s in many countries because of a worldwide depression.

For example, the annual industrial growth rate of the U.S. in the 1970s was about 2.8 percent and only 4.4 percent in Japan.

Thus, the marvelous achievements of Korea in the 1970s attracted internal and external attention.

Let's see some of the achievements made by Mr. Kim Jong Il in economic construction:

Mr. Kim Jong Il in a several thousand feet-underground face of the Komdok Mine.

10 Million Tons of Grain Is Fruit of Energetic Guidance of Mr. Kim Jong Il

The DPRK has triumphantly attained the goal of grain production under the Second Seven-Year Plan by producing last year 10 million tons of grain for the first time in the history of agriculture. This has made it possible to more properly solve the food problem, secure larger quantities of food reserves and open definite prospect of hitting the 15 million ton target of grain in the near future. The national agricultural congress which took place in Pyongyang over January 3-6 summed up this success with a high pride.

The production of 10 million tons of grain in Korea almost 80 percent of whose area is covered with mountains is a miracle.

The grain output in 1946, the year following the country's liberation, was 1.9 million tons.

All crops did well last year in intermediate and mountainous areas, to say nothing of plain areas.

As unanimously stressed by the attendants of the recent congress, the momentous success registered last year in the history of our agriculture was a fruit of the meticulous and energetic guidance of Mr. Kim Jong Il who is carrying into reality the plan and intentions of President Kim Il Sung.

Mr. Kim Jong Il gave a wise guidance to ensure that the farming was done well last year that greeted the 20th anniversary of the publication of the rural theses so as to attain the 10 million ton goal of grain and demonstrate the invincible vitality of our socialist rural economic system.

Last year he called a consultative meeting of leading functionaries of the Party Central Committee and many other meetings and indicated the best farming methods suitable to treacherous weather and soil conditions and biological features of crops.

Mr. Kim Jong Il also directed the whole party, whole country and the entire people to concentrate great efforts on the agricultural production and made sure that all kinds of modern farm machines including tractors, rice-transplanting machines and rice-seedling pulling machines and larger quantities of chemical fertilizers were sent to the countryside and resolved many problems arising in the farming.

Last year the party saw to it that strains were properly distributed on the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time, efforts were concentrated on rice-transplanting and humus potted maize transplanting to complete them in a short span of time and strict scientific manuring system was established.

And it ensured that green manure plants were planted in paddy and non-paddy fields and large quantities of good manure and mineral fertilizers were applied there to increase the fertility of land.

This brought about a record harvest in the farming of maize and helped to increase the per hectare yield of all grain crops last year.

Korea which has already placed the first in the world in per hectare grain harvest in 1979 further boosted it last year.

An increasing number of the cooperative farms and state-run farms reaped above 8 tons from each hectare of rice and maize fields. An average increase of hundreds of tons of grain was reported by a farm and over 10,000 tons of grain by a county.

When President Kim Il Sung was on the historic visit to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Europe last year Mr. Kim Jong Il called for doing farming well to show the leader returning from his foreign tour fields visited by bumper crops and led the entire people to a struggle for its fulfilment.

All the farm work was completed in high-quality at an unprecedentedly fast pace.

The victorious attainment of the 10 million ton goal of grain production in Korea last year is a distinguished success achieved entirely under the wise guidance of the party.

The Korean people are sure to hit the 15 million ton target of grain envisaged in the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction in the years to come because our agriculture is guided by President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Results of "Speed Campaign"

Korea in the 1950s and the 60s was known to the world as "a country of Chollima" and since the 70s it has come to be called a country of speed campaign." "The speed campaign" is the new main form of activity indicated by Secretary Kim Jong Il for the building of socialism.

It aims to guarantee the highest-quality performance for each project at top speed through mobilization of all the resources available.

It was during "the 70-day battle" staged in 1974 that the policy of "the speed campaign" was put to practical use by him for the first time in the area of economic construction.

As partly known to the world, temporary troubles hampered Korea's economic development in the second half of 1974. Because of mistakes in the guidance of the national economy by some members of the leadership in the industrial domain, monthly economic assignments remained yet to be accomplished. Things assumed serious proportions in September.

It was feared that if the situation was left as it was, the annual plans could not be fulfilled, which in turn would adversely affect the preschedule achievement of the Six-Year Plan (1971-76) before October 10 of the following year, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Complicating the situation further were the undisguised moves of the imperialists and their stooges to slander and discredit the socialist system and in particular the economic system of socialist countries.

Against this background, the issue of fulfilling the annual plan for that year had a direct bearing on the future prospect of the general development of the Korean economy and was raised as a serious question of whether Korea could demonstrate to the world the superiority of the socialist system and the vitality of the independent national economy based on the Juche idea.

Determined to overcome this crisis at all costs, Mr. Kim Jong Il addressed himself to the solution of this issue by mobilizing all the resources of the party organizations. He confidently relied on the power of the Korean people and the might of the party organizations. This was his belief that it was possible to surmount any crisis if "the speed battle" was intensified to a maximum through reliance on the popular masses inspired with limitless creativity and revolutionary zeal and on the party organizations possessed of unrivalled fighting capability.

In this way, by creating a storm of "speed campaign," the Secretary spelled out specific targets in the yearly plan to be accomplished in 70 days and encouraged the whole party, the whole country and the whole population to arise for "a 70-day battle".

Mapping out a well-thought-out action plan, he found the main key to victory in "the 70-day battle" in "an ideological battle" and adopted the policy of focusing his effort on the solution of the problems of mining, transport and export. A systematic chain of command was established under which the party organizations took direct leadership in these areas with responsibility.

He took another step to organize groups of instructors with authority on an unprecedentedly large scale and dispatch them to over 2,000 important production units of the nation.

Having made all the necessary preparations, he declared the start of "the 70-day battle" on October 21, 1974.

Thanks to his well-advised and refined leadership, all the production sites became scenes of a fiercely-fought "speed campaign," resulting in hitherto

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in Economic Construction

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unknown miracles and innovations and giving rise to a new Chollima speed, the amazing speed of "the 70-day battle."

During "the 70-day battle", industrial output rose 70 percent over the pre-"70-day battle" level, with mining, transport and other divisions of the national economy, with their yearly assignments overfulfilled with credit.

A particularly striking success was registered by mining, central to "the 70-day battle." Output of coal and iron ore rose 1.8 times and that of nonferrous metals increased 2.8 times.

The satisfactory solutions of the problems obstructing industrial production temporarily resulted in the overfulfilment of the annual assignments set at high levels, laying firm groundwork for the attainment of the 10 prospective goals which are expected to raise the Korean economy to a new higher level.

Although these were the achievements make during "the 70-day battle" alone, they were astonishing figures, unprecedented not only in capitalist countries but also in other socialist states.

Later, the policy of "speed campaign," which proved its vitality was followed by the "big battle of loyalty" by which the production goals of the Six-Year Plan were accomplished a year and 4 months ahead of schedule or before the 30th founding anniversary of the party (October 1975) and this was followed by the "100-day battle" by which the gross industrial output target was overfulfilled by 21 percent before the Sixth Party Congress (October 1980).

Mr. Kim Jong Il conducting on-the-spot guidance at the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, Kangso County, South Pyongan Province.

Influx of Era of Overall Automation

In response to the wishes of President Kim Il Sung to carry out the three tasks of the technical revolution and completely liberate the Korean people from labor-consuming work, the Secretary worked out an ambitious scheme to automate all the sectors of industry and proceeded with it boldly.

First, he selected the Hwanghae Iron Works, a leading metallurgical base of the Republic, as the first model works to be automated. Mr. Kim Jong Il unveiled a plan for its modernization. Assembled at the iron mill were a large group of competent scientists and engineers and massive shipments of various automation equipment, and huge funds were channeled into the work. At the same time, he pushed ahead with the work of remoulding the thought and consciousness of the working people and technicians to enable them to catch up with the development of technology, anticipating an inevitable struggle against old ideas in the course of automation.

As a result, the automated Hwanghae Iron Works can now be operated at 40 percent of its former work force. On the other hand, output per head increased over 2 times.

This results of automation under the wise guidance of Mr. Kim Jong Il are being expanded on a nationwide scale, ushering in an era of automation in Korea.

As a means of automation of the Hwanghae Iron Works, he suggested installation of a heavy-duty long-distance belt conveyer at the Unryul Mine for development of the mining industry.

This involved not only the problem of disposal of stripped earth but also that of extending the belt conveyer into the sea, to reclaim land from the foreshore with stripped earth by connecting the surrounding islands and to newly reclaim large areas of land from the tideland.

This difficult work, the first of the kind in Korea was accompanied by a lot of trials.

There were some people who, losing confidence in the work, thought of attaining the cooperation of foreign engineers.

However, the Secretary, believing the inexhaustible power of the popular masses, stuck to the policy of solving with Korean efforts all the issues ranging from design and execution to equipment, and made sure that the whole country rendered assistance to this project.

This first phase of the construction project was completed in a year after it started.

Thereafter the second-phase construction work was undertaken and 20 million tons of stripped earth were moved in 7 years after the start of operation of the belt conveyer.

The valuable experience in the construction of the belt conveyer at the Unryul Mine was fully utilized in the building of a belt conveyer at the Komdok Mine, the largest nonferrous ore mine in the Republic. This prospect brought about an epoch-making revolution in nonferrous ore production, as the first-phase and the second-phase construction work were completed in September 1977 and October 1980 respectively.

The automation of the Hwanghae Iron Works and the laying of a belt conveyer at the Unryul Mine show that Korea's technological revolution is moving into the stage of overall automation from the stage of mechanization. We can find here another achievement by Secretary Kim Jong Il in the sphere of economic construction.

Thus, brilliant successes achieved in the course of promoting the "speed campaign" and automation today brighten the future socialist economy of the Korean people.

If any questions are raised in economic construction, they are overcome. The Korean people are full of self-confidence in solving them successfully, as long as they are guided by the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

POEM

To the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il

Samuel Baker (Uganda)

The rising sun in the spring of April in Mangyongdae
Gave the bright rays to the whole world.
One February morning the shining star appeared above Mt. Paekdu
The new era of Kimilsungism has come.

Like the legendary Chollima of Korea
Flying in the sky with its hooves bent
The independent country—sea of steel and waving golden fields,
Juche Korea is moving forward in the forefront of communism.

Wake up ye Uganda—Africa.
The new era of Juche,
The new era of independence has come.
throw all subordination and injustice
In the furnace of Juche.
And let's follow the road of Juche,
The road of independence.

The master of revolution and construction
Is the popular masses,
The motive force of revolution and construction
Is also the popular masses,
The people are the master of everything,
The Juche philosophy propounds.

We have learned the truth too late
But it is all too important
And we will never part with the great Juche truth.

You Comrade Kim Jong Il glorifies
The immortal Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung
The revolutionary cause initiated by the President,
Leading the people of the whole world
to the communist future.

Thanks to you
Great Kimilsungism shines
As the guiding idea of the modern era.
We held high the torch of independence,
The banner of Kimilsungism.

In this happy morning of February,
We pledge to fight to the last
for the victory of the Juche idea.
We wish you a long life and good health.

Pyongyang Calls "Assassination" Attempt Groundless Fabrication

Hong Gi Mun, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, on February 4 issued a talk refuting the ridiculous fiction of "assassination" scheme against Kim Dae Jung, in which he bitterly condemns the smear campaign of the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon as an intolerable insult to the DPRK and a provocative forestalling offensive for launching into a new anti-DPRK racket.

Hong Gi Mun summarily said:

The Japanese "Mainichi Shimbun" in its evening issue of February 2, quoting a letter from its Seoul correspondent, reported that the south Korean authorities are nervous over the "information" they had got that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea might send a "spy" and "assassinate" Kim Dae Jung, a democratic figure, if he returns to south Korea from the United States where he has been expelled.

And the paper added that the south Korean "government" had confirmed its "intention" not to put him under house arrest, far from detaining him, but the intelligence and police authorities "insist on putting him under house arrest," strongly demanding that his freedom of action be restricted for a certain period, as the DPRK might "assassinate" him shortly after his return.

If we interprete the "Mainichi Shimbun" report at its face value, it means that we intend to assassinate Kim Dae Jung, while the Chon junta is trying to protect him, concerned for his safety.

This is a groundless fabrication and artifice that can convince no one.

This ill-advised artifice the south Korean junta is resorting to with Kim Dae Jung's return a few days off is a foolish intrigue to bar his return at any cost, do harm to him and shift the responsibility on to us.

It is a good thing for Kim Dae Jung expelled to the United States to return to south Korea.

We consider that if Kim Dae Jung, a democratic figure, returns to south Korea, he would contribute to the promotion of the democratization of the south Korean society. It is self-evident to everyone that we, who hope for the democratization of the south Korean society in conformity with the desire of the south Korean people, would not do harm to Kim Dae Jung who would contribute to this.

Originally, assassination and terrorism have nothing to do with us communists who regard man as the most precious being and struggle for the realization of his *chajusong* (independence).

If there is any attempt on the life of Kim Dae Jung, it will be only a work of the south Korean authorities who fear his existence more than anything else and try to bar even his return to south Korea. The south Korean authorities who are paying lip-service to "adaptation of democracy" try to bar the return of Kim Dae Jung who calls for democratization of south Korean society. This is because his existence is obstructive immediately to the upcoming "national assembly elections" in south Korea and, further, to their long-term office.

But as the date of Kim Dae Jung's return to south Korea is drawing near despite the will of the Chon junta, irritated at this, is spreading a rumour about someone's attempt on his life in a bid to threaten him and prevent him from returning to south Korea on the one hand and try on the other to keep him under house arrest when he returns to south Korea and restrict his activity on the pretext of us and do away with him and shift the responsibility for it onto us.

No matter how hard they may try to conceal their blackhearted intention, the vicious design of the dictator to get rid of Kim Dae Jung and remain in power cannot be concealed.

The south Korean authorities must no longer stage a third-rate anti-DPRK drama whose colour has been revealed but must mete out a deserving punishment to the organizers of this criminal political drama.

Kim Dae Jung must be allowed to return to south Korea safely according to his will, threat to and suppression of him must be brought to an end and freedom of his political activity be ensured.

If the south Korean authorities keep Kim Dae Jung under house arrest or assassinate him and launch an anti-DPRK racket in defiance of our warning, they will be held fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Kim Dae Jung Sneers at Alleged Northern Hit Squad

Kim Dae Jung called a farewell news conference on Feb. 5 before his leaving for south Korea, UPI reported from Washington.

Former presidential candidate said that he does not believe reports, which he blamed on the south Korean "government", that agents from north Korea might try to kill him.

Repeatedly turning down the scandalous propaganda circulated in south Korea, he said, "I don't think north Korea will commit such crime. Rather, I am afraid there will be another Aquino case committed by the south Korean "government" disguising communist assassination."

"I am now going back to my country where dangers await me. I strongly hope the "government" will be reasonable in dealing with me," he added.

Mr. and Mrs. Kim Dae Jung are enthusiastically sent off at the Washington National Airport on the morning of February 6 by the Korean and American well-wishers who hold placards reading "Kim Dae Jung, Banner of Human Rights, Peace and Reunification." At the robby hung up is a slogans saying "Viva! Kim Dae Jung" and other encouraging letters. (AP Photo)

NKDP Demands Political Freedom of Kim Dae Jung

The south Korean New Korea Democratic Party in its statement issued on Feb. 2 strongly urged the Chon junta to allow political freedom to Kim Dae Jung when he returns home from exile in the United States, Reuter reported from Seoul.

"We pray for Kim Dae Jung's safe return to the homeland and urge to guarantee free political activities," the statement issued by the party president Li Min U at a press conference said.

Seoul Hampers Printing NDKP Organ

Policemen raided on Jan. 29 the Hyundae Newspaper Printing House in Seoul and barred printing of "New Democratic Front", the organ of strong opposition New Korea Democratic Party, the south Korean Chungang Ilbo reported on Jan. 30.

The pictures of President of the now defunct New Democratic Party Kim Yong Sam and Kim Dae Jung who declared he will be back to south Korea on Feb. 8, were carried on the newspaper which was about to go over to printing at the end of type-setting.

Upon seeing them, the police interfered with its printing, claiming that it was in violation of the "Law on Special Measures for the Renovation of Political Climate."

The organ was reportedly planned to be printed 900,000.

Proper Resolution of Abduction Case Is Inescapable Precondition For Orderly Relations Between Seoul and Tokyo: Kim

Former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung issued a statement on Feb. 7 upon his arrival at the Narita Airport for a night stopover on his way back to the homeland.

The statement begins with the remarks, "It is beyond my imagination that, eleven and a half years after my kidnapping incident, I should still be alive to again touch the soil of Japan."

Following are excerpts from the Feb. 7 statement:

It is said that in ten years even the mountains and rivers change.

But even since my kidnapping, the people of Japan have not wavered in their anger and in their passionate demand for a just solution.

I am aware that this is not the slightest change in your sympathy and support for me.

I express my deep respect and gratitude for this attitude.

It is greatly disappointing that, as is well known, the "truth of the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping incident" has been officially declared "unsolved!" When I think that I and my family have long suffered pain and shame, I can not suppress my feeling of sorrow.

And even now, it pains my heart greatly that, although I have landed in Japan, I am unable to greet and thank you in person.

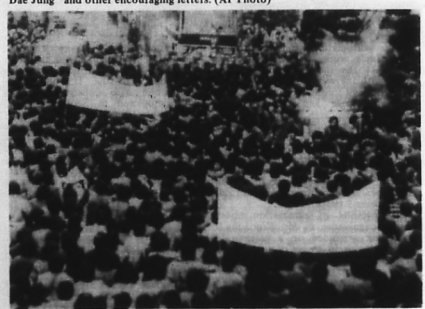
As long as Japan has such people as you, who never yield your insistence on a complete and just resolution of my case, I have no doubt that in the near future, my kidnapping case will be solved and my original status legally restored, and that I will be able to return to Japan for a happy reunion with you.

This incident was 60th a matter of human rights as a universal value and a matter of national sovereignty.

The proper resolution of this incident is itself an inescapable precondition for the establishment of respect for human rights as the prime value and for orderly relations between (south) Korea and Japan.

Only then will a genuinely new era come about between (south) Korea and Japan based on mutual understanding and support of the people of 60th countries.

I believe that such a clay will be hastened by your efforts in Japan.



Some 30,000 students and people welcoming Kim Dae Jung clash with over 3,000 south Korean police near Kimpo International Airport on Feb. 8 as Kim returned to Seoul after a two-year exile in the U.S. (Reuter-Sun)

20,000 Seoulites Shout "No Democracy Here!"

Some 20,000 south Koreans at a joint campaign rally held on a primary school ground in Jongro District, Seoul, on Feb. 1 agreed with a candidate of an opposition party that there is no democracy or the freedom of speech in south Korea, AP reported from Seoul.

A joint campaign rallies were admitted for the "elections campaign" in all areas with the "national elections campaign" slated for Feb. 12.

Li Min U, President of the Newly-Formed New Korea Democratic Party, in his speech made at the joint campaign rally branded the Chon Du Hwan "regime" as a dictatorial one.

When he asked the crowd "Do you think we have a democracy working in this land and do you have freedom of speech and the press?", the crowd responded with a loud chorus of "No!".

When Li said "Let's march to win democracy!", the crowd shouted in unison "Olso! (A Korean word for expressing consent)".

Some 20,000 people jampacked the ground shouted "No!" when asked by New Korea Democratic Party President Li Min U "Do you think we have democracy and freedom of speech and the press?" during the first joint stumping on a primary school ground in Seoul on Feb. 1 (The Korea Times Photo)

Chon Junta Deserves No Trust: Poll

According to the opinion poll conducted by a south Korean paper vis-a-vis some 2,000 residents in Seoul, most of them expressed strong distrust in the Chon junta, saying "the ruling quarters do not deserve trust."

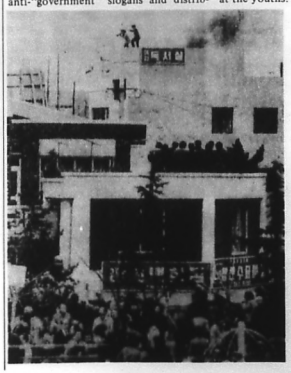
More than 80 percent of them indicted the anti-popular nature of the south Korean social system, branding it as a "society where it is difficult for anyone to live and work if he or she just follows the dictates of the authorities."

Kwangju Students Call on 40,000 Citizens to Boycott "Elections"

On Feb. 4 during a joint stumping rally held at a primary school in Kwangju, 3 or 4 students on a roof of a building located about 100m from the school ground appealed with loud speakers to some 40,000 crowd gathered there to boycott the anti-popular "elections", while shouting anti-"government" slogans and distributing leaflets, south Korean papers reported from Kwangju on Feb. 5.

The audience at the ground reportedly expressed sympathy with an appeal of the youths, impregnating the site with anti-"government" sentiment.

Armed police fired tear gas canisters at the youths.



◀ **Youths on a roof of a high-rise building appeal to the crowd to boycott the Feb. 12 "elections", while distributing anti-"government" leaflets in Kwangju on Feb. 4. (The Hankook Ilbo dated Feb. 5)**

Fraudlent "Elections" and Suppression of Dissidents

Observers agree that the south Korean "national assembly elections" are no more than fraud to give south Korea a semblance of democracy.

Kim Dae Jung said in his interview with the Japanese Asahi Shimbun on Jan. 18, "What I want you not to overlook is not how many seats the new party (NKDP) can get but how overtly the ruling Democratic Justice Party will commit irregularities in the elections."

This is because no major opposition leaders were allowed to run for the "elections" including three Kims – Kim Yong Sam, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Jong Pil – with the mass media totally controlled by the "government", are in no position to criticize any irregularities on the part of the ruling circles.

The ex-presidential candidate continued, "This means that Chon Du Hwan virtually admits that he can not maintain his power if he lifts the political ban on the three Kims."

The present "national assembly" has been turned into a virtual rubber stamp body where opposition parties are powerless or on the payroll of the ruling Chon group, as a key member of the ruling party publicly said that 30-40 seats are an appropriate number doled out to opposition parties for the management of the "national assembly."

Nevertheless, south Korean strongman harshly oppressed dissidents when the New Korea Democratic Party was formed as a strong opposition party on Jan. 18, pledging to harness the people's democratic potentiality for restoration of democracy in south Korea.

Follows a roundup of the major suppressive steps recently taken by the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan against south Korean dissidents in a bid to win "victory" in the "national assembly elections":

* * * * * * *

Kim Yong Sam Kept Under House Arrest

Kim Yong Sam, President of now defunct New Democratic Party and concurrently Co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, was again put under house arrest, the Japanese Mainichi Shimbun reported on Feb. 4.

The south Korean authorities drove out a van of the riot police and some 100 policemen to block the street around Kim's house and surrounded his home to prevent him from leaving home early morning on Feb. 4.

This is the sixth time Kim was kept under house arrest this year.

Obstruction of "Election" Campaign of NKDP

An official of the New Korea Democratic Party strongly protested against the outrageous intervention of the south Korean "Central Election Control Committee" in opposition parties' activities related with the "elections", according to a Reuter report from Seoul.

Kim from the NKDP exposed that the chairman of "CECC" not only examined the campaign printed materials of the opposition parties but ordered the "election offices" throughout south Korea to delete slogans calling for democracy from there.

He also demanded an immediate end to such an unjust intervention.

Students Arrested for Anti-"Elections" Demo.

Twenty one students of Sung Kyun Kwan University in Seoul were referred to "summary trial" on Feb. 1 for having staged a demonstration against the slated "national assembly elections" for Feb. 12, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Reuter report from Seoul said that 50 students from different universities in Seoul were put into custody on charges of voicing their opposition to the "elections."

They, the reports said, played leading role in the anti-"elections" demonstrations on campus and streets at the end of January and strongly called for the resignation of Chon Du Hwan, while accusing the ruling party's moves to rig up the "elections."

Students Threatened

The south Korean ministry of education on Jan. 29 called a meeting of chiefs of the student departments of universities across south Korea and maliciously threatened students in opposition to the "national assembly elections," according to a radio report from Seoul.

At the meeting the education minister insulted the students' struggle against the "elections" as an "illegal act" and threatened that the struggle "will be severely dealt with."

Religious Org. Scores "Elections"

The Christian Council of south Korea in its statement dated Jan. 30 branded the "national assembly elections" as a "corrupt one", according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

The statement said the "elections" were becoming corrupt with money and power involved. This is a "tragedy," it deplored.

BRIEF NEWS FROM S. KOREA

Anti-Communist Education

The south Korean education ministry has decided to include in "people's ethics," the subject of anti-communist education, "content actively responding to the work of awakening them to consciousness," and to take into consideration disciplinary measures taken against students in campus disturbances "in the assessment of their records in the subject of people's ethics" at all universities and colleges from the new semester this year, according to the south Korean paper Dong-A Ilbo.

The ministry blared that this step was taken to "cope with the radical ideas and theories spread by the leftist students" in universities and colleges.

11 Toxic Gas Factories

The United States have 11 factories manufacturing deadly toxic gas in south Korea, according to a report of the Koreans' newspaper in the U.S. Shinhan Minbo.

The paper said U.S. multinational enterprises operate such toxic gas factories in their satelite countries including south Korea.

Korean-American Woman Impressed by Education And Agriculture of DPRK

Ms. Brenda Sunoo, a third-generation Korean American, had an unforgettable moment and experience on her visit to the DPRK.

In the DPRK, she was reported to have been impressed by two aspects: education of children and the agriculture of Korea.

"The education structure is balanced. Children go through 11 years of compulsory, free education . . . Most learn how to play an instrument and develop an interest in culture, art, music," she said.

"The natural terrain is not conducive to agriculture, but they are able to terrace and develop agriculture with (the help) of complete irrigation and electricity," Ms. Sunoo added that North Korean farms are "nearing completion" on the use of machines and chemical fertilizers, and have achieved one of the highest production yields from the land in Asia.

Ms. Sunoo, who now serves as a Co-chairperson of the Korean Support Committee based at Oakland city, California, visited Korea as a member of a 17-person delegation.

The following article was reprinted from the Asian American News, Feb. 1, 1985. The article orginally appeared in the "East-West," a San Francisco weekly dated Dec. 12, 1984.

It was a chance she could not afford to pass up. It was a chance to be one of the few Asian Americans allowed to travel in North Korea, to visit the home site of her husband's family.

As a member of a 17-person delegation of scholars, professionals, Christians, educators, and youths, Brenda Paik Sunoo found herself going overseas to a country that we were responsible for setting up but never officially recognized.

The delegation wanted "to initiate a dialogue between overseas Koreans and North Korea," explained Sunoo, a third-generation Korean American from Los Angeles. Korea has a history of more than 5,000 years, she stated, but has been divided only since 1945. "For Koreans, Korea is viewed as only one country," she asserted.

Dreamlike Experience

Since the closing days of World War II, the 38th parallel has been the line of demarcation separating the two Korean governments at odds with each other, the Republic of Korea in the south and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the north.

Like her colleagues, Sunoo shares a concern over the future of the divided nation, but most of all, the trip to North Korea provided her a first-time, first-hand experience with the country of her heritage. "It was like going home- . . . It was like a dream to return to North Korea where we all came from."

Sunoo had spent many of her early childhood years with her grandparents who had originally come from Korea. Her trip allowed her to "see what (her grandmother) had talked about. I only wish they (the grandparents) could've gone back with me."

Some things that the former elementary school teacher observed impressed her deeply, including the emphasis placed on education of the children, for instance.

"The education structure is balanced. Children go through 11 years of compulsory, free education . . . Most learn how to play an instrument and develop an interest in culture, art, music," recounted the traveler.

The Children's Palace is one of the country's prime examples of the commitment to teach children. Sunoo described it as an after-school program, with more than 200 rooms, including an auditorium and library. This is a place where kids can go to learn art, music, science, math and sports.

Children in the DPRK can cultivate their scientific, artistical talents. Photo: Girls taking ballet lesson at the Changgwang Kindergarten.

In the Grand People's Study Hall, adults can continue their education free through state-of-the-art Sony technology. The opportunity to learn a second language has enabled some to become travel guides for visitors.

Another aspect of her trip that resulted in a long-lasting impression was the involvement of all people, young and old alike, in the agriculture of North Korea.

"The natural terrain is not conducive to agriculture, but they are able to terrace and develop agriculture with (the help) of complete irrigation and electricity." Sunoo added that North Korean farms are "nearing completion" on the use of machines and chemical fertilizers, and have achieved one of the highest production yields from the land in Asia.

Even she and her in-laws, during their brief stay, found themselves participating in the activity of cleaning out the rice fields. "Everybody weeds," chuckled Sunoo as she recounted the words which prompted her to wade through the muddy rice paddies and pull up weeds from among the growing rice plants. "Every body weeds to appreciate the labor it takes to put rice on the table," she explained.

Sense of Humor in Broken Korean

Having lived not only in LA, but also in San Francisco and New York, Sunoo described herself as "so urban." "I kept telling them that maybe I was pulling out the rice instead of the weeds, but I weeded as a gesture of friendship." The "city girl" admitted that the few moments of farm labor gave her a backache for three days.

(Continued on page

A girl who devotes herself to learning the traditional Korean musical instrument called Hae Gum

Korean Paintings "An Ume (Korean Apricot) Blossom" by Cho Jong Yo, 1979

"How Long Will Our Separation Last?": New Film By Shin Film Studio

Choe Un Hui, a former south Korean actress and Shin Sang Ok, south Korea's one-time foremost director, are now working hard together to produce new feature films.

Shin, representative director of Shin Film production, since "Song Hyang Ga" (first color film produced in south Korea) in 1961, produced 15 films annually in their golden days in south Korea and once served as chairman of the south Korean film producers committee.

He was robbed of the license to produce films in 1975 by the Pak "regime."

Shin Sang Ok and Choe Un Hui are engaged again in film production their flight from south Korea.

Shin Sang Ok and Choe Un Hui pose for a picture in the interim of shooting

As already reported in the last issue, Shin Film Studio which has produced various films so far, now releases a new feature film "How Long Will Our Separation Last? "

The film shows that Korean reunification is the nation's paramount desire, showing all the tragedies Korean people suffer now are due to the division of the country.

The following is a summary of the screenplay:

A woman acrobat of Pyongyang Circus is performing in a certain European city, when she happens to meet her father who has lived in south Korea separated from her for a long time.

Yet, a happy reunion brings about a painful result.

The heroine, So Hi Ran, aerial acrobat spends her days with joy and happiness during the European tour. While she is in full swing in her performance, the evil shadow of KCIA sneaks on her.

The KCIA having found there is So Hi Ran who distinguished herself in the international circus festival, took her father, So Gi Ho who is jobless in Seoul to the European city.

So Gi Ho, originally resident of north Korea, goes to south Korea to sell rice, and is unable to come home and, moreover her wife is run over by car while looking for her husband.

The KCIA agents work out a plot to kidnap the woman acrobat, exploiting her filial love.

The father who can't look through the plot by KCIA trying to utilize them asked his daughter to go to south Korea the moment that he has a happy reunion with her.

But he is struck when her daughter says that it is the Workers' Party of Korea that brought up her and leads her to be an acrobat actress, so she can't accept her father's offer.

Having found what has passed between them, So Gi Ho and her daughter, and the plot proves to be failed, the KCIA agents detain him in the "ROK" embassy there and drags him into an airplane for Seoul.

No sooner had she received the news than she hurries to the airport, but it proves vain.

The feature film suggests it is the U.S. and its puppet Chon junta that are entirely responsible for the tragedy of Korean people.

The KCIA authorities do every possible way to deceive So Gi Ho.

An agent tries to bribe So Gi Ho proposing such conditions that he could get good reward enough to be well-off with his daughter kept at his side only if he take his daughter to Seoul.

Moreover, the KCIA authorities frame up false article beforehand something to the effect that the woman acrobat of the DPRK, So Hi Ran Seeks political asylum from Pyongyang to Seoul.

The film through the eyes of So Gi Ho and his close friend Pak Min Su who deserted south Korea politically and emigrated into the European country depicts what is the main obstacle for Korean reunification and its tragedy and appeals to all the Korean people, north and south, overseas Koreans to struggle for the reunification.

(Continued from page 6)

Sunoo's visit to Korea was an emotional one from the very beginning, even before she set foot on that country. "I didn't believe (this was happening) finally after so many years of wanting to visit. I felt a rush from the friends and relatives who knew I was going. They wanted me to find their relatives, to take pictures. I was so excited, I finally broke down and cried," she recalled.

More tears followed when Sunoo and her in-laws arrived at the ancestral site. "Everyone was crying," she recounted. "Country peasants with dark skin hugged us, swirling us around the airport. The whole family was waiting to greet us; and they were crying, jugging, laughing."

The newly-reunited relatives, representing three generation, shared dinner amidst the laughter and attempts to communicate with each other. Sunoo remembered "great food" and her relatives' senses of humor. She remembered too, how, as she spoke in her "broken Korean," they responded encouragingly with applause for her efforts.

As she toured the country, the young Korean American began to appreciate the importance of understanding its history. The Koreans, she maintained, are proud of what they have achieved becuase they have been dominated by different countries for many years.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Jan. 4—24)

Jan. 4

* A delegation of the Legislative Assembly of Mauritius headed by Harish Boodhoo, Government Chief Whip of the Mauritius Socialist Movement.

Jan. 7

* A delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal headed by its General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal.

* A delegation of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting headed by its vice-Chairman V.I. Popov.

Jan. 10

* President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and madam and entourage.

Jan. 11

* Fode Djibril Camera, newly-appointed Guinean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK.

Jan. 15

* Jacob Egbert Prins, Secretary of the International Association for Hydraulic Research.

Jan. 21

* A military delegation of the Repubic of Equatorial Guinea headed by Fructuoso Mba Onana Nchama, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, State Security and Political Affairs of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

* A delegation of Soviet film production workers headed by E.G. Makhnovsky, Deputy General Director to the "Mosfilm" studio.

* A delegation of the Soviet Public Health Ministry headed by V.E. Kovshilo, General Director of the Sanitary-Epidemic Prevention of the Ministry of Public Health.

* A GDR fishery delegation headed by Gunter Ubl, General Director of the Rostock Fish Combine.

Jan. 22

* A Brazzaville, the Congo, friendship delegation headed by its Mayor Jean Jules Okabando, Member of the Central Committee of the Congoless Workers' Party and Political Commissar of the Brazzaville Party Committee.

Jan. 24

* A delegation of the State Planning Commission of the Germen Democratic Republic headed by Siegfried Jungmann.

* A Nepalese delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Mangal S. Manandhar, President of the Nepal Professor Association.

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Jan. 2—9)

Jan. 2

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-President Pak Sung Chul to visit Cuba and attend the inaugural ceremony of Daniel Ortega Saavedra as President of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Jan. 5

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, to attend celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

* A government trade delegation of Korea headed by vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Cho Song Bom, for a visit to China.

Jan. 9

* A Pyongyang municipal delegation headed by Pak Sung Il, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, for a visit to Peru.

(To be continued)

Sports and Culture

• Speed and figure skating contests of the 22nd National Games of Sports Clubs were held in Pyongyang over January 15–26.

The participants in them scored good results by giving full play to their sports technique they had cultivated through day-to-day training, upholding our party's intention to raise the technical level in all sports events to a higher stage.

In the team events the Kyongsong County, Chongjin municipality, sports club and the Sinam district, Chongjin municipality, sports club proved most successful respectively in the men's and women's contests.

• The National Ice Sports Competitions of Students and Children that opened on Janaury 15 in celebration of the 29th anniversary of the foundation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea closed January 31.

They competed in speed skating and ice hockey.

The speed skating events were held in Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province, from January 15 to 20, divided into groups of universities, senior middle schools and primary schools, and ice hockey in Pujon, South Hamgyong Province, from January 28 to 31, divided into university and senior middle school groups.

Eight skaters set new records of the competitions in speed-skating. In ice hockey the Chongjin University of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering in North Hamgyong Province and the Yuson Boys' Senior Middle School in Hoeryong county, North Hamgyong Province, emerged the winners in their respective groups.

• National Music and Dance Solo Contests which opened in Pyongyang on November 23 last year closed.

Participating in the contests were many artists of central and local art troupes including the Pibada Opera Troupe, the Korean People's Army song and dance ensemble, the Pyongyang Moranbong Art Troupe and the Pyongyang Art Troupe and teachers and students of art education organs.

The participants put on stage music and dance numbers of various themes at the contests which took place, divided into groups of national and western vocal and instrumental musics and dance.

Successful performers were awarded gold, silver or bronze medals.

• Medical workers throughout the country presented some 11,000 medical science theses last year, while carrying out medical service and preventive work for the working people, according to data available from the Central Committee of the Korean Medical Association.

These theses give solutions to many problems arising in medical service and afford the possibility of curing some diseases regarded as incurable.

They also provide for the application of new methods of preventive treatment and mass-production of medicines and medical appliances.

The medical workers are holding regular scientific symposiums on their research results.

Reagan's Approval of Manhandling of Kim Dae Jung

By Kim Myong Chol
Special to The People's Korea

It is Reagan that has abetted the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan to manhandle the foremost opposition leader Kim Dae Jung at Kimpo airport on his return from an exile in the United States. The U.S. president feels that the presence of Kim Dae Jung is ambarrassing to American policy in south Korea.

By receiving signals from Washington that it would condone any foul act against the returning dissident short of fatally wounding him, the south Korean dictator let loose security force thugs to punch and kick him and his American entourage. First, Reagan refused to receive the south Korean opposition figure prior to his departure home, though prominent American politicians met and gave him a warm send-off, including House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neil and Senator Edward M. Kennedy. Second, Kim refused to delay his return to Seoul after the Feb. 12 elections are over a move which angered the Reagan administration as it is concerned to receive in Washington the south Korean dictator basked in a landslide victory in the general elections.

Third, the dissident leader has become a vocal critic of American support to the military dictator in Seoul with which Reagan feels comfortable. During a 26-month stay in the United States, Kim maintained that Washington and Tokyo are the strongest supporters of the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

With the imprisonment of Kim on sedition charges in May, 1980 and a bloody crackdown on the Kwangju uprisng in the same month, the dictator pleased American policy-planners and was accorded the honor of being invited to Washington as the first overseas guest of the Reagan administration on its inauguration.

Fourth, Kim has managed to rally a considerable amount of American public opinion in support of the movement for democracy in south Korea and is new a symbol of the south Korean dissident forces which are clearly anti-American. Nearly one hundred American senators, congressmen and former top administration officials sent letters to the south Korean military regime, demanding a safe return of the dissident, and steps conducible for restoration of democratic institutions.

Despite the fact that Kim was manhandled and two American congressmen were thrown to the ground at Kimpo Airport by security force thugs at the height of thuggery – a clear sign that there is no democracy functioning in south Korea and with all the pleas of the American delegation accompanying the one-time presidential candidate for cancellation of the invitation to Washington of Gen. Chon, the Reagan administration is in no mood to cancell his plan to award accolade to the visiting dictator compared to the late Iranian Shah and the ailing dictator in Manila. As a matter of fact, the American embassy reluctantly and belatedly expressed a displeasure over the Kimpo incident. The American delegation criticized U.S. ambassador Richard Walker over the way of handling the case.

What Reagan wants to see is that the democratic dissident movement can be put under control and Kim Dae Jung converted into a political non-person. With Gen. Chon feeling safe in openly serving the United States as a local ally. For the Americans, the rebellion from New Zealand and the deepening political chaos in Manila are highly disquieting factors, making it imperative to keep south Korea from becoming democratic.

Reagan did not take any step to have Kim released from prison. While the dissident still behind bars, the American president received at the White House the dictator from Seoul. With Kim still serving a 20-year sentence in prison, beaming Reagan flew into Seoul. With Kim still kept under house arrest and denied any visit to Church for a mass and other key opposition leaders barred from political activities, Reagan is again extending a red-carpet welcome to the south Korean dictator and promising a strong military, political and economic assistance to his military regime.

EDITORIAL

Mr. Kim's Homecoming and Chon's April Visit to U.S.

Washington and Seoul on Feb. 2 simultaneously announced that Gen. Chon Du Hwan would visit the United States at the invitation of U.S. President Ronald Reagon. Two days after the announcement, a south Korean "government" spokesman issued a statement in which he said Seoul will not send opposition leader Kim Dae Jung back to jail when he returns home after two years of exile in the United States.

As is widely known, Mr. Kim Dae Jung was virtually expelled to the United States in December 1982 for "medical treatment" by the Chon Du Hwan junta who took power through military takeovers. Since September last year, Mr. Kim has made public his intention to go back home, while the Seoul authorities have threatened to put him in jail if he returns. Their threat and blackmail failed in changing his firm resolve to return home.

While in the United States, Mr. Kim strongly urged the Reagan administration to change its policy toward south Korea and support the people's desire for the restoration of democracy to the country. Although his appeal was not accepted by the Reagan administration, he won wide support from prominent U.S. congressmen, human rights activists and people at large who are concerned about Chon Du Hwan's dictatorial rule. The return of Mr. Kim has become a major media event in the States, Japan and other countries.

Many Americans, including congressmen, a retired admiral and former government officials offered to escort Mr. Kim to Seoul, hoping their presence will help protect him from harm or re-arrest. Dozens of Western reporters also were on his plane.

A senior south Korean "government" official warned last month that Mr. Kim would be arrested and sent back to prison. But the Chon Du Hwan junta could not but back off, under strong diplomatic pressure brought to bear on it by the United States.

His real purpose in returning home is seen in his speech at his farewell rally in Los Angeles. He said something to the following effect:

"I'll come back home to share the pain with my fellow countrymen and strive to restore democracy to my country with them. I am well aware that danger and hardships will be on my way. But, it is a great honor for me to take that dangerous path for the nation. It is my duty out of national conscience."

Four day's after Kim's homecoming, elections were held for the 276-seat "national assembly". The outcome of the balloting was not in doubt because election rules were skewed heavily in favor of Chon's "Democratic Justice Party." Although hampered by extensive voting irregularities and "government" harassment of its members, the New Korea Democratic Party put up a good fight in the election.

The south Korean authorities said that they got the information that Pyongyang would send spies to Seoul to assassinate Mr. Kim when he returned to south Korea. They said that they might protect Mr. Kim. (The Mainichi Shimbun, Feb. 2, 1985, evening edition) This is a ridiculous fiction.

North Korea sees in Mr. Kim a leading democratic figure who has fought for democratic movement and his homecoming will definitely help promote democracy in south Korea. Pyongyang regards him as far better man than the military oligarchy headed by Chon Du Hwan. Why Does North Korea need to do away with him?

It is precisely Chon Du Hwan and his followers who hate Mr. Kim and want to kill him. Their fictitious propaganda about a north Korean attempt on Mr. Kim's life is an ominous indication that they have a plan to assassinate Mr. Kim when the situation begins to move unfavourably toward them. We must carefully watch what they are going to do to Mr. Kim.

Kim Dae Jung

(Continued from page 1)

punched students chanting anti-"government" slogans and several police vans were stoned.

Kim Dae Jung, 59, a one-time popular presidential rival to the late dictator Pak Jung Hi in 1971, was sentenced to death for allegedly "inciting" the 1980 uprising in Kwangju, the scene of a bloody struggle against military dictatorship of General Chon Du Hwan.

The death sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment and then to 20 years in prison, but at the end of 1982 he was allowed to go to the United States for medical treatment.

On many occasions, south Korean "officials" have threatened Kim might be sent back to prison to serve the remaining 17 years of a 20-year prison term on his return to south Korea.

But, he told a farewell rally in Los Angeles on Jan. 18, "I am coming home to join my people's struggle for democracy."

Years of persecution and imprisonment – several times under Pak and the last time under Chon – have left him a potent symbol of dissent and a strong rallying point for those seeking the democratization in south Korea.

Kim's homecoming in the midst of a heated election helped the chances of his followers running for assembly seats.

A new party, named "The New Korea Democratic Party" was organized on Jan. 18 by followers of Kim Dae Jung and another dissident leader Kim Yong Sam to challenge the Chon junta in "national assembly elections" on Feb. 12.

Kim's homecoming had caused a considerable amount of interest among the world public as well as the Korean people.

Therefore, south Korean authorities wanted to jail him, but couldn't it.

One American diplomatic observer commented that U.S. support for Kim is actually directed towards supporting the regime of "president" Chon and trying to guide it away from any confrontation which could embarrass the U.S.

Kim also denounced U.S. diplomacy on Jan. 31 in his farewell party in Washington, "The American diplomatic policy conveys a negative impression several times to the Third World countries including south Korea. Many dictators among the Third World countries maintain their powers with the help of the United States."

Kim's returning apparently brings a dilemma to the Chon junta.

South Korean authorities worry about world people's denounce when they imprison Kim Dae Jung. It is undesirable at a time when preparations are under way for the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics. On the other hand, if they leave him alone, as shown by the heartly welcome of about 100,000 people, anti-"government" dissidents of all strata will rally firmly around him.

Recently, south Korean authorities spread totally a groundless rumor that the DPRK sent agents to south Korea to "assassinate" Kim Dae Jung.

As the proverb "Killing two birds with one stone" goes on, south Korean authorities aimed to launch false propaganda about the DPRK and atrophy Kim's political power, – really dirty political tactics.

The rumor of the "assassination" also suggest the possibility that south Korean authorities might kill him and put the blame on the DPRK.

At the time of the abduction of Kim from Tokyo on 8 August 1973, the KCIA charged Pyongyang with masterminding the kidnapping.

Team Spirit

(Continued from page 1)

U.S. refuses any talk or trade with Pyongyang, not accepting its repeated offer for North-South-U.S. talks.

Talleyrand deemed arming without talking a war policy. We brandish our arms in the North's face. We prate of supporting a dialogue that our maneuvers block. Granted the exercises are well below the border, respond to joint-training needs and have been made open to Pyongyang's invited observation, the fact remains that a U.S. military presence and policies designed to insure peace now frustrate it.

The exercises cannot now be canceled, but ending them by March 31, rather than May 1, would be better understood as peaceful. (The exercises are to run through mid-April.) Meanwhile, we should, through minor trade and cultural contacts, slowly build the kind of relationship with North Korea espoused by Japan, France and West Germany. This would enhance moves toward peace in Korea, alleviate misunderstanding of our policies and assist our South Korean friends in their now frustrated desire for dialogue.

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